

COALVILLE

Urban Sanitary Authority.

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

*OF THE*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(R. WYATT JAMIE, M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H. Camb.)

**FOR THE YEAR 1904.**

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COALVILLE:

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# REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, FOR THE YEAR 1904.

*To the Coalville Urban District Council,*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting a report respecting the health and sanitary condition of your district for the year 1904.

In my monthly reports the individual outbreaks of infectious disease have been dealt with, with reference to their probable causes, and to the measures of prevention that have been adopted.

This report gives a summary of the year's statistics, including the deaths and death-rate from certain special diseases, with the inferences to be drawn therefrom as to the existence of particular diseases, their incidence in the different localities, and the mortality at special ages as far as they are indicative of conditions affecting the public health.

Reference is also made as to what has been done under the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901.

## BIRTHS.

During the year 1904, 596 births were registered, compared with 623 for the year 1903. These consisted of 281 males and 315 females. This gives a birth rate of 36 per 1000, a rate 2 under the average of the district for the previous ten years.

The birth-rate for England and Wales is 28·4.

## MORTALITY RATES.

During 1904, 228 deaths occurred, as compared with 207 of the previous year. This gives a death-rate of 13·9 per 1000.

This may be regarded as a favourable rate. The average rate for the last ten years was 15·6. It is thus 1·7 more favourable than the average for the previous ten years.

There were considerable variations in the monthly mortality. In June 9 deaths occurred, while in December there were 34.

The following table gives the Ward population estimated to the middle of 1904, the number of deaths, and death-rate in each Ward, and for the whole district.

**TABLE 1.**

WARD.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000
Coalville ... ..	7632	95	12·4
Hugglescote ... ..	4690	76	16·2
Whitwick... ..	3978	57	14·3
Whole District ... ..	16300	228	13·9

The most favourable rate is found in the Coalville Ward 12·4, and the least favourable in Hugglescote 16·2. In the previous year Hugglescote had the most favourable death-rate

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Of the total of 228 deaths, 82 occurred amongst children under one year. This number calculated in the usual way gives an Infantile death-rate of 137 per 1000 births registered. This is a marked improvement on previous years; the average for the last ten years being 159. This improved rate is due to the diminution of the number of deaths amongst the children from Diarrhoea and Enteritis, eleven being attributed to these causes in 1904, against 35 in 1903.

These illnesses are mainly due to the improper feeding of infants, especially in the direction of an excessive amount of starchy food, instead of milk.

Of the 82 deaths amongst infants, 36 occurred in the Coalville Ward, 27 in the Hugglescote Ward, and 19 in the Whitwick Ward, giving Infantile rates respectively of 133, 143 and 137 per 1000 births registered.

This rate is also affected unfavourably by the large number—14—of deaths attributed to premature birth

Whooping cough also caused 4 deaths amongst children under one year, and the same number of deaths was caused by tubercular disease.

The above facts are embodied in tabular form as follows :

**TABLE 2.**

WARD.	Births	Deaths under one year	Rate
Coalville ... ..	270	36	133
Hugglescote ... ..	188	27	143
Whitwick ... ..	138	19	137
Whole District ... ..	596	82	137

Classified according to ages it will be noticed from the following table that 107 of the total of 228 deaths occurred amongst children under 5 years of age. Of the age-periods the smallest mortality is seen between 5 and 15 years of age, when 11 deaths occurred, and 15 and 25 when 18 deaths occurred.

**TABLE 3.**

Number of Deaths.	Coalville	Huggles- cote.	Whitwick	Whole District
Under one year ...	36	27	19	82
One and under 5 ...	12	7	6	25
Five and under 15 ...	7	1	3	11
Fifteen and under 25...	8	6	4	18
Twenty-five & under 65	16	15	14	45
Sixty-five and upwards	16	20	11	47

Forty-seven reached the age of 65 and upwards. Of these 16 were resident in the Coalville Ward, 20 in Hugglescote Ward and 11 in Whitwick.

**TABLE 4.**

Giving the deaths classified according to diseases in each Ward.

Disease.	Coalville	Huggles- cote.	Whitwick	Whole District
Measles ... ..	1	0	0	1
Scarlatina ... ..	2	0	0	2
Whooping cough ...	7	6	3	16
Diphtheria ... ..	0	2	1	3
Enteric Fever ... ..	0	0	2	2
Influenza ... ..	0	1	0	1
Diarrhoea .. ...	4	0	1	5
Enteritis ... ..	2	1	3	6
Septic diseases ...	1	0	0	1
Phthisis ... ..	6	6	1	13
Other Tubercular diseases	6	3	2	11
Cancer ... ..	1	4	1	6
Bronchitis ... ..	12	1	6	19
Pneumonia ... ..	7	6	5	18
Pleurisy ... ..	1	0	0	1
Premature birth ...	6	8	0	14
Diseases of Parturition	1	0	0	1
Heart disease ... ..	3	7	6	16
Accidents ... ..	1	3	1	5
Rheumatic fever ...	1	1	0	2
All other diseases ...	33	27	25	85
Totals ... ..	95	76	57	228



From the above table it will be noticed that 51 deaths were due to diseases of the respiratory organs: Bronchitis 19, Pneumonia 18, Pleurisy 1 and Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis) 13.

Sixteen deaths were caused by heart disease and six by cancer, four of these in the Hugglescote Ward.

Five deaths were caused by injuries accidentally sustained, two of these being burns.

The most regrettable figures in the above table are those referring to Whooping Cough, viz., 16 deaths, 7 in Coalville, 6 in Hugglescote, and 3 in Whitwick. Four were amongst children under one year, 9 amongst children between 1 and 5, and three amongst those between 5 and 15.

So that this disease was responsible for almost 1 per 1000; that is one-fourteenth of the total deaths was due to this cause. This outbreak will be referred to later on in this report.

It remains to note the number of deaths due to Phthisis, namely 13. Six died from this cause in Coalville, 6 in Hugglescote and 1 in Whitwick.

### ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The following table is given to show the number of deaths due to what are usually termed the seven principal zymotic diseases, and to conform with the tables of previous reports, so that a ready means of comparison may be afforded. One death was due to Measles, 2 to Scarletina, 3 to Diphtheria, 2 to Enteric Fever, 11 to Diarrhoea and Enteritis, and 16 to Whooping Cough.

**TABLE 5.**

Disease.	Coalville	Huggles- cote.	Whitwick	Whole District
Measles ... ..	1	0	0	1
Small-pox ... ..	0	0	0	0
Scarlatina ... ..	2	0	0	2
Diphtheria ... ..	0	2	1	3
Whooping cough ...	7	6	3	16
Enteric Fever ... ..	0	0	2	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	6	1	4	11
Totals ... ..	16	9	10	35
Rate per 1000 ...	2	1.9	2.5	2.1

This gives a zymotic death rate for the district of 2.1 as compared with 1 for 1903. Thus the zymotic rate is more than double that of the previous year. This result is mainly due to the 16 deaths caused by Whooping Cough already referred to. The most favourable rate was in the Hugglescote Ward

### MEASLES.

Numerous cases of Measles occurred throughout the year, but of a mild type; many of the cases being of the type described as German Measles. Only 1 death was attributed to this disease.

### SCARLATINA.

Fifty-nine cases of Scarletina were notified; but only 2 deaths resulted from this cause. The disease was of an exceptionally mild character, accompanied by very little fever and of short duration. The throat was but slightly affected; sequelæ and complications were rare, and there was no "peeling" in many of the cases.

The manner of the outbreak, affecting in considerable number and at the same time, the children attending a particular school, pointed to the probability of some case attending school in the infectious stage; but investigation at the school revealed nothing definite. Many of the subsequent cases were second and third cases in the same house, showing the impossibility of successfully isolating cases at home.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Three deaths occurred from this cause, two children and one adult. In each case sanitary defects, more particularly of drainage, were found. Antidiphtheritic serum, supplied at the expense of the Council, was used in each instance.

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

This proved the epidemic of the year, and was exceptionally prevalent the last quarter of the year. It appeared to be most virulent in November, and was complicated in many cases by convulsions. Four of the deaths are attributed to this complication. Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia were the most common

complications. It has thus more than maintained its reputation as one of the most dangerous infectious ailments, particularly amongst very young children.

It is unfortunately a disease that is viewed as a somewhat trivial one, and practically no isolation is practised, while its long continuance—some 6 or 8 weeks—and the fact that the patients are mostly very young, make isolation where it is attempted all the more difficult.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

Sixteen cases of enteric fever were notified, as compared with 8 in 1903. Thirteen of these were in Whitwick Ward, two in Coalville and one in Hugglescote. The affected streets were Green Lane, Cademan Street and North Street, Whitwick, Victoria Road, Coalville, and Kendal Road, Ellistown. The Green Lane cases were mainly confined to two houses, between which there was probably a good deal of communication. The affected row is imperfectly supplied with water for drinking or for general cleansing purposes; and there is the further factor that numerous cases have been nursed of late years in that row, and with imperfectly disinfected discharges, it is impossible to say how long the typhoid infection may linger about a place.

Three cases occurred in Cademan Street. These were probably connected with the water supply, although often insanitary influences in that part may have played a part in the outbreak. A bacteriological examination confirmed the view that the infection was probably water-borne, although the subsequent cases may have occurred from more or less direct contact with first cases. These cases in all their bearings emphasize the urgent necessity of a plentiful supply of wholesome water.

### DIARRHŒA and ENTERITIS.

These ailments are akin to enteric fever, and are caused and propagated in the same way. They have mainly affected the very young. These diseases have added 11 to the number of deaths due to infectious disease. It is further to be noted that their incidence was most marked where there was a scarcity of water and where the "yards" were liable to become foul and the drains offensive from want of flushing, &c. It was both most prevalent and most virulent where the surroundings were such as to pollute the soil and air, &c., and set up putrefactive changes in food, which caused either gastric or intestinal irritation. This disease amongst children was aggravated in many instances by improper feeding, more particularly by the use of farinaceous food instead of milk in the case of young children.

The Precautions advised included separation, as far as practicable of the sick from the healthy, the use of the most improved feeding bottles, the use of only a small amount of starchy food for infants under one year, and the boiling or sterilizing of all milk.

### PHTHISIS.

Thirteen deaths occurred from this cause, 6 in Coalville, 6 in Hugglescote and 1 in Whitwick. In each case an offer to disinfect has been made, and in every case during the last year has been accepted. In previous reports I have advised the voluntary notification of Phthisis. I would again respectfully call the attention of the Council to this important subject.

When one considers that about 1 person in every 10 dies of tubercular disease, and about 1 in every 15 of the particular form of tubercular disease, commonly called Phthisis or Consumption; and when it is remembered that it is a communicable disease, and therefore a preventable one, the importance, nay, the urgency of the subject should be realized.

I would therefore again bespeak the Council's favourable consideration of voluntary notification of this disease, for say a limited period of five or seven years. The cost would be but trifling in comparison to the benefits that would be derived; and with careful and tactful treatment on the part of the officials concerned, I am of opinion that something could be done for the relief of the sufferers themselves, and much life saving could be accomplished in arresting the spread of disease to others

### HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

The house accommodation throughout the district is satisfactory, most of the houses having been built under the Council's bye-laws, and the newer houses are commodious and fairly well constructed. A fair proportion of the population own their own houses, and these are generally in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

### SEWERAGE.

The Coalville and Hugglescote sewerage continues to work satisfactorily.



The scheme for Whitwick and a portion of Coalville is nearing completion. The main sewers have been laid, and the work at the Sewage Farm is well advanced. When completed this work will vastly improve the sanitary condition of that part of the district.

### **WATER SUPPLY.**

This work has been all but completed. The pumps were got to work, and the service reservoir was filled, and the mains flushed. But a difficulty arose on account of "silt" washing into bore-holes. This necessitated a modification of the form of pumps to meet this difficulty should it arise again. It is confidently expected that within a short time the district will be provided with an abundant supply of wholesome water.

### **SCAVENGING.**

This is still carried on in the manner detailed in previous reports. Reference to the tabulated summary of the Inspector's work—which is appended to this report—will show that this subject has received a large amount of attention; and few, if any, cases of illness during the last year have been justly referable to defective scavenging.

### **SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**

These have been regularly inspected; but on account of the periodic nuisances, in connection with the removal of offal and liquid refuse, they have often been the subject of complaint by those living near them; and it is to be hoped that the Council will be slow to sanction any increase in these houses in the more popular parts of the district.

### **COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**

These continue in a fairly satisfactory sanitary condition. During 1904 they have been quite free from cases of infectious disease.

### **ISOLATION HOSPITAL.**

This small iron hospital, situated in the Hugglescote Ward, was originally intended for small-pox cases only. But now that the County Council have taken over the care of these cases, the hospital is now free to be used for other diseases.

It has been proposed to use it for cases of enteric fever where there are no facilities for treatment or isolation at home.

During the year an additional Nurse's bed-room has been added. A water supply has been provided also a small mortuary built.

Disinfectants.—Perchloride of mercury is used for disinfecting the discharges of enteric cases, and also for certain purposes in scarlatina cases, soaking clothing &c. Sulphur dioxide is used for fumigation; formic aldehyde for spraying clothing &c., deserves a trial. In this connection, I would again advise the provision of a Steam Disinfecter.

### **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.**

Considerable progress has been made in carrying out the provisions of this act. Speaking generally the factories of this district, which is still largely rural, fairly conform with the requirements of this act. In a few cases it has been necessary to take measures to secure an improvement in the provision of sanitary conveniences for the workpeople.

**Workshops and Workplaces.**—The register of these places is now complete, and their condition with respect to air space, ventilation and drainage may be described as fairly satisfactory.

**Bakehouses.**—These have received a considerable share of attention, and the requirements under this act in all the more important bakehouses are fully complied with.

**Home Work.**—During the year there has been no case of overcrowding, or infectious disease in any house where “Home Work” has been carried on.

**Outworkers' Lists.**—This list has received a small addition during the year; but is probably somewhat incomplete, as the number of outworkers is a variable one, a considerable number of workers being such only when “out” of their usual employment.

Appended to this report are the returns I—IV required by the Local Government Board, and also the return relative to the factory and workshops' acts.

I also append a summary of the Sanitary Inspector's work and his report for the year 1904.

In this connection, it gives me pleasure to again bear testimony to the large amount and excellence of the work performed by Mr. Hurst, in as far as his duties lie in the health department.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**ROBERT WYATT JAMIE.**

Coalville, 22nd February, 1905.



# Summary of Inspector's Work for the year 1904.

Length of Sewers laid by the authority 7 miles		Areas re-paved	5
Houses Erected	86	Cesspool nuisances abated	8
Closets Erected	30	Privies and Ashpits repaired	122
Water Closets Erected	50	Wells, cisterns, etc., cleaned out and repaired	8
Complaints received during the year	55	Roofs, Spouts, etc, repaired	5
Houses and Premises Inspected :		Houses cleansed and limewashed	12
Re Ashpit Accumulations	7200	Insanitary areas (caused by vans) dealt with	4
Re Water Supply	3000	Piggery Nuisances abated	5
Re General Nuisances	1170 11,370	Accumulations of refuse removed :	
Houses and Premises Re-inspected :		Nightsoil accumulations	900
Re Ashpit Accumulations	2883	Other accumulations	19 919
Re General Nuisances	1170 4053	Overcrowding cases abated	7
Notices served to secure abatement of nuisances :		Dangerous buildings dealt with	6
By general form	2727	Houses closed as unfit for habitation	5
By statutory form	546 3273	School Notifications re infectious diseases	93
Houses Disinfected :		Reports to Medical Officer re infectious diseases	77
After statutory infectious diseases	82	Sanitary reports to committees	9
After Tuberculosis	10 92	Sanitary Reports to Council	12
Drains repaired, cleansed, trapped etc.	37		
Drains re-laid on old property	17		

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The three Common Lodging Houses at Whitwick have been maintained in a satisfactory state. Limewashing quarterly, midnight inspections and monthly day inspections, have been carried out as usual. The number of persons accommodated during 1904 was 18,739, the figures for 1903 being 22,972, and those for 1902 23,370. There has been no sickness or cases of infectious disease at any of the houses.

## SCAVENGING.

The Scavenging of the district has received the usual careful attention.

The Council have removed, with their own team labour, 1,320 loads of night soil as against 1,362 loads in 1903, 960 loads in 1902, and 530 loads in 1901. In considerably more than half the cases where the Council have required the removal of house refuse accumulations the persons responsible have preferred to make arrangements for the Council to do the work upon the system now satisfactorily established, the previous results of which have appeared in previous reports. Most of the refuse and nightsoil removed by the Council is disposed of upon agricultural land, some of the dry ash being however separated and carted to a suitable tip.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The usual routine of reports upon the condition of the property, supply of disinfectants and printed rules, and fumigation of premises have been carried out in all cases of infectious disease.

Fumigation of premises after fatal cases of Tuberculosis has been offered and in the majority of cases accepted. Ten houses have received specially careful fumigation in this respect.

## WATER SUPPLY.

During the year a house to house inspection was made of the District with reference to the present means of water supply. As a result it was found that 216 properties were without any supply while the great majority of the other properties were found to have a supply that was either inadequate or that was open to grave suspicion of purity owing to its local source and surroundings. So soon as the supply from the Council's mains is available, the necessary action will be taken to deal with those properties without a supply and also those where the supply is inadequate or suspicious.

**FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.**

The Council have made further progress in carrying out their duties under this Act. An attempt has been made to secure uniformity of time in carrying out any required limewashing and cleansing etc., by dividing the workshops into classes and circularising each class as often as necessary. On the whole the requirements of the Act have been well observed. Questions of cleanliness and overcrowding have offered no difficulty and the sanitary conveniences have been found to be mostly satisfactory, but the latter is a question that might come up for detailed attention when the necessary facilities for the provision of water closets are available. The homes of any out-workers so far as these have been discovered or notified have been inspected and found to be in satisfactory condition. There are 58 workshops upon the Register at present, 67 inspections have been made, 5 defects found and remedied, there are no underground bakehouses and no workshops, in which "wet processes" of manufacture or work are carried on where the floors are undrained.

# Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1904, for the Urban District of Coalville.

## Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

### 1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories, including Factory Laundries ...	3	2 And circulars generally re linewashing and cleansing.	
Workshops, including Workshop Laundries ...	58		
Workplaces ... ..			
Homeworkers' Premises ... ..	6		
Total .. ..	67	2	

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prose- cutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	1	1		
Want of Ventilation	1	1	1	
Overcrowding	1	1		
Want of drainage of floors	No wet processes where floors not properly drained			
Other Nuisances	1	1		
‡Sanitary accommodations	insufficient	1		
	unsuitable or defective			
	not separate for sexes			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	No underground bakehouses			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses [SS. 97 to 100]				
Failure as regard lists of outworkers [S 107]				
Giving out work to be done in	{ unwholesome [S. 108]			
premises which are		{ infected [S. 110]		
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109).				
Other offences				
Total	5	5	1	

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

‡ For districts not in London state whether Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council ; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

### 3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H. M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act [S 133] ... ..	
Action taken in matters referred by H. M. Inspectors { Notified by H. M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but { Reports [of action taken] sent to not under the Factory Act [S. 5] { H. M. Inspectors ... ..	
Other [Notification of existence of workshop] ... ..	3
Underground Bakehouses [S. 101] :—	
In use during 1903 .. ...	No underground bakehouses.
Certificates granted { in 1903 ... ..	
{ in 1904 ... ..	
In use at the end of 1904 ... ..	
Homework :—	
List of Outworkers* (S. 107) :—	
Lists received ... ..	
Addresses of outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities ... ..	
{ received from other Authorities ... ..	
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—	
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises [S. 108] ... ..	
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises ... ..	
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110) ... ..	
Workshops on the Register (S 131) at the end of 1904.	
Important classes of workshops, { Tailoring, Millinery, etc , 26	
such as workshop bakehouses, { Boot and shoe making, etc. 5	
may be enumerated here. { Joinery, Cabinet making, etc 5	
{ Workshop bakehouses 1	
{ Bakehouses ... 21	
Total number of workshops on Register ... ..	58

\* The Lists should be received twice in the year. The year's figures required in the Table are then obtained by adding together the two half-yearly totals.



**TABLE 1.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.**  
**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and previous years.**

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institution beyond the District	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages					Number.	Rate *
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births Registered	Number	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894	12100	443	36	84	189	234	19.3					
1895	12250	512	41	76	151	184	15.0					
1896	12500	520	41	75	144	191	13.2					
1897	12800	504	39	83	164	224	17.4					
1898	14070	564	40	100	184	255	18.2					
1899	14270	514	36	77	149	230	16.1					
1900	14750	552	37	83	150	236	16.0					
1901	15280	561	36	94	167	252	16.4					
1902	15550	515	37	94	160	223	14.3					
1903	15950	623	39	88	141	207	12.9					
Averages for years 1894-1903	13952	530	38	85	159	223	15.6					
1904	16300	596	36	82	137	228	13.9			7	235	14

\* Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Note.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there ; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public Institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres) (exclusive of area covered by water)	} 5980	Total population at all ages,	15280	} At Census of 1901.
		Number of inhabited houses,	3105	
		Average number of persons per house,	4·9	

I	II	III
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Leicester Infirmary. Ashby-de-la-Zouch Workhouse	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District ?      No.		

**TABLE II.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.**  
**Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1904 and previous years.**

Names of Localities	COALVILLE.				HUGGLESCOTE.				WHITWICK.			
YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1894	4700	172	70	22	3850	140	67	20	3550	131	97	32
1895	4750	194	64	29	3900	160	63	21	3600	145	57	26
1896	4850	201	72	29	3980	165	63	26	3870	154	56	20
1897	4950	194	82	33	4030	159	60	21	4170	151	82	29
1898	5650	236	122	39	4180	158	63	28	3770	170	70	33
1899	5750	207	102	36	4250	148	65	19	4270	159	64	22
1900	5970	218	86	29	4360	159	55	22	4240	175	95	32
1901	7158	262	118	51	4402	161	69	24	3720	138	65	19
1902	7278	280	107	49	4482	164	52	17	3890	141	64	28
1903	7478	292	88	42	4582	175	53	17	3890	156	66	29
Averages of Years 1894 to 1903.	5853	225	91	35	4210	158	61	21	3897	152	71	27
1904 ...	7632	270	95	36	4690	188	76	27	3978	138	57	19

Notes.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district ; and blocks 2, 3, etc., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms “resident” and “non-resident.”)

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV. ; thus, the totals of sub-columns a, b, and c should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I. ; the gross total of the sub-columns c. should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

**TABLE III.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.**  
**Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1904.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN THE WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			No. of cases removed to hospital from each locality		
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years						Coal-ville.	Huggle-scote.	Whit-wick	1	2	3
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15—25	25—65	65 and upw'ds						
Small-pox ...									(H)				
Cholera ...													
Diphtheria ...	5		3	2					5				
Membranous croup													
Erysipelas ...	18		4	4	5	5		13	3	2			
Scarlet fever ...	59	4	17	32	6			40	10	9			
Typhus fever ...													
Enteric fever ...	16		3	2	9	2		2	1	13			
Relapsing fever ...													
Continued fever ...													
Puerperal fever ...													
Plague ...													
*													
TOTALS.	98	4	27	40	20	7		55	19	24			

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

\*This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

†These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Isolation Hospital, Small Iron Hospital in Hugglescote Ward.

**TABLE IV.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.**  
**Causes of, and Ages at, Death during 1904.**

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Death in or belonging to localities (at all ages)			Deaths in public institutions.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up-wards	Coal-ville.	Huggle-scote	Whit-wick.	
Small-pox ...											
Measles ...	1		1					1			
Scarlet Fever ...	2		1	1				2			
Whooping cough ...	16	4	9	3				7	6	3	
Diphtheria and membranous croup	3		1	2					2	1	
Croup											
Fever { Typhus ...											
{ Enteric ...	2				2					2	
{ Other continued											
Epidemic influenza ...	1					1			1		
Cholera ...											
Plague ...											
Diarrhoea (see notes at back) ...	5	3	1	1				4		1	
Enteritis (see notes at back) ...	6	3	2	1				2	1	3	
Puerperal fever (see notes at back)											
Erysipelas ...											
Other septic diseases ...	1					1		1			
Phthisis (See notes at back) ...	13				6	7		6	6	1	
Other tubercular diseases ...	11	4			2	5		6	3	2	
Cancer, malignant disease ...	6					2	4	1	4	1	
Bronchitis ...	19					5	14	12	1	6	
Pneumonia ...	18	6	2		4	6		7	6	5	
Pleurisy ...	1						1	1			
Other diseases of respiratory organs											
Alcoholism }											
Cirrhosis of liver }											
Venereal diseases ...											
Premature birth ...	14	14						6	8	0	
Diseases & accidents of parturition	1							1			
Heart diseases ...	16	3	1		1	1		3	7	6	
Accidents ...	5	1	1		1	7	4	1	3	1	
Suicides ...						1	1				
Rheumatic fever ...	2			1		1		1	1		
All other causes ...	85	44	6	2	2	8	23	33	27	25	
All causes ...	228	82	25	11	18	45	47	95	76	57	

See Notes on next page.



Notes.—(a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8.) They are also, in columns 9-15, to be included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of this Table.

(b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-Residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of this Table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II. sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhoea, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature ; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic enteritis ;  
Zymotic enteritis ;  
Epidemic diarrhoea. Summer diarrhoea  
Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea ;  
Choleraic diarrhoea, cholera, cholera nostras  
(in the absence of Asiatic cholera.)

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from "Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhoea." Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

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In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

**R. WYATT JAMIE,**  
**Medical Officer of Health.**

22nd February, 1905.

